(6)

The history of gangland killings goes back a long way in Wisconsin.

And the most violent outbreak — a dozen shootings and nine fatalities in 10 years — occurred not in Milwaukee but in Madison.

That was during the moonshine war, when manufacturers of the illegal whisky gunned down competitors and others in "Little Italy," the immigrant ghetto on the southwest side of Madison. Time has changed things there.

The first slaying in the moonshine war was in 1913; the last in 1924. Two policemen were killed in the warfare. Four men were gunned down near one street corner over the 10 years.

The Ku Klux Klan chapter in Madison — the last victim, Patrolman Herbert Dreger, was a klan member — threatened to clean up Little Italy on its own before the killing stopped.

These are some of the more widely known gang murders in Wisconsin over the years:

Clinton G. Price, district attorney of Juneau county, slain by a shotgun blast fired through the rear door of his Mauston home Apr. 13, 1930. Lyall Wright, the "boy sheriff" of Juneau county whom Price had prosecuted for his part in a large moonshining operation, was charged with Price's murder, but was acquitted. Wright was later convicted for taking part in the 1933 holdup of the New Lisbon state bank. Among the bank holdup men also convicted was Sam De Stefano, a psycopathic killer who has since become one of the most important Cosa Nostra leaders in Chicago.

Jack Zuta, a leader of the Bugs Moran gang of Chicago, was machine gunned down Aug. 1, 1930, as he fed nickels into a jukebox in a dance hall at a resort on Upper Nemahbin lake in Waukesha county.

Biggio Occhipinti, alias Joe Pinto, a Chicago liquor racketeer, shot down Jan. 26, 1932, in the Lake Geneva cafe of his uncle, Frank Maile. One gunman held Maile and another witness at gunpoint while the second man executed Occhipinti, who was in the kitchen.

Robert A. Wilson, a Kenosha real estate agent, choked and beaten to death Aug. 24, 1932, in a plot to extort $40,000 in negotiable notes from him. He was buried in a shallow grave near his farm at Lodie, Wis. Frank Tylius, a Kenosha bootlegger confessed the crime and implicated William (Red) Covelli and Frank Cosentino. Tylius hanged himself two days later. Covelli and Cosentino, also bootleggers, died gangland style several years later.

Patrick (Paddy) Berrell, a vice-president of the Teamsters union, and his bodyguard, **William Marx,** a relative of Chicago gangster Bugs Moran, slain July 21, 1932, as they stepped from a roadhouse near Shawano. Berrell was cut down by machine gun slugs by Chicago gangsters who trailed him to Shawano. Marx, who escaped the St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago by five minutes, was struck by shotgun pellets as he went to Berrell's aid.

William (Jack) Dentice, a minor hoodlum and bootlegger, found shot to death in his auto at N. Jefferson and E. Menomonee sts. June 3, 1937. Two Milwaukee men, Frank La Gallo and Michele Mineo, were charged with murder, but the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence.

Frank Cosentino, shot twice in the back of the head in the stable yard of his riding academy near Twin Lakes, Wis., July 8, 1941. Implicated in Wilson murder.

Floyd (Florie) Ventura, operator of the Esquire grill in downtown Kenosha, found dead, four bullet holes in his head, in his car parked near Antioch, Ill., Jan. 24, 1945. Ventura, arrested in connection with an illegal still near Kenosha, was rumored to have turned state's evidence.

William (Red) Covelli, slain by a shotgun blast as he was about to get into his car in front of his Kenosha home en route to his tavern June 10, 1945. Implicated in Wilson murder.

Michael Farina, abducted, along with his brother, Joe, Mar. 13, 1946, and driven to a lonely spot on highway 43 northwest of Kenosha where they were both shot. Michael Farina died, but Joe survived to identify his assailants as Louis Fazio, Dominic Lampone and John and Jerome Mandella, all of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment. Fazio, now free on executive clemency, is a restaurant manager.

John Di Trapani, owner of a Milwaukee super bar, shot six times through the neck and body as he sat behind the wheel of his car in the 400 block of N. Van Buren st. Mar. 18, 1954.

Jack Enea, a hoodlum who was taken for a gangland ride, shot seven times and dumped beside a Waukesha county road near Sussex Nov. 29, 1955.

Milwaukee nightclub operator who was kidnaped from a downtown Milwaukee street, shot nine times in the head with .45 caliber and .38 caliber pistols and dumped into a creek beside a lonely Mequon road Jan. 6, 1960.

Anthony Biernat, Kenosha jukebox operator, who was kidnaped from the old North Shore line depot Jan. 7, 1963, brutally beaten and buried in a shallow grave in the basement of a deserted farmhouse at the abandoned Bong air force base. Police have said he was the victim of Mafia leaders who wanted to muscle in on his business.

Albert Baldare, whose body, a 20 pound concrete block chained around his neck, was found in a canal in Milwaukee May 19, 1967. A former sheriff's policeman and court bailiff in Chicago, Baldare had been a fugitive in a $200,000 armed robbery near Miami in January, 1967.

There were other murders, mysterious deaths and near misses involving gangland style mayhem over the years. They include:

John (Blackie) Sullivan, 51, who died in a hospital here in 1956 after surgery complicated by scar tissue from old gunshot wounds. Known as "Blackie the Sieve," Sullivan had been a target for killers for years. Six attempts had been made on his life since 1948 when he was found, shot through the face and left for dead, in a ditch near Dousman in Waukesha county. Sullivan, a tough racketeer and muscleman, never talked, in keeping with syndicate ways.

Herman Paster, 57, shot to death in his St. Paul (Minn.) home after returning from Milwaukee where he conferred with business associates and his tax attorney. Two shots missed, but the third was fatal. A coin machine operator, Paster had holdings in Milwaukee and wanted more outlets for his machines.

Leroy Sommers, 42, owner of the Full Cream Cheese Co., Malone, in Fond du Lac county, who, authorities now say, was driven to suicide in 1962 by the syndicate controlled Italian cheese industry in the Fond du Lac area.

Car Crash Wiped Out Clues in Biernat Sl

first - last - series

By ALLEN P. DOBISH and THOMAS G. LUBENOW of The Journal Staff

A speeding car that supposedly missed a curve and was reduced to compressed junk carried to his death a man whose testimony might have jailed the murderers of Anthony Biernat, Kenosha jukebox distributor.

Killed in the crash in 1964 in Manitowoc county was Joseph C. Guarniere, then 49, a hoodlum who couldn't claw his way to the top of the syndicate and so remained only an important errand runner.

He might have talked to George Sprague, a retired Milwaukee police captain, whom Guarniere, in his role as police informer, apparently trusted. The mob knew Guarniere was an informer but used him, too. In the parlance of the spy business, Guarniere, a convicted hijacker, was a double agent.

The murdered man, Biernat, was an independent, unco-operative jukebox distributor who had risen the hard way. He first rejected the outfit's blandishments and then its threats. It was decided he would become the object lesson for others who refused to knuckle under in 1963 when some Milwaukee, Kenosha and Racine gambling operators and others seemed to get some backbone.

They were refusing to pay off — to cut in the syndicate.

There is speculation that Biernat was to have been severely beaten but that he struck back and his attackers killed him in a rage. Suddenly, the mob had a corpse on its hands.

Biernat had been kidnaped in full view of several travelers from the old North Shore Line depot in Kenosha on Jan. 7, 1963. The clumsy kidnaping had spurred a massive search. At this point the authorities were conducting a frantic inquiry for a missing man, not knowing he was dead.

The heat was on. Prominent crime personalities in southeastern Wisconsin were tailed

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sent in to reorganize Milwaukee's syndicate operation by Felix (Milwaukee Phil) Alderisio, died of a heart attack in Kansas City last year.

Alderisio, until he began serving a prison term Sept. 29, was overlord of southeastern Wisconsin operations on behalf of the Chicago branch of the syndicate.

Among the things Gurera intended to do in Wisconsin was to organize the non-Italian gamblers and force them to

Joseph C. Guarniere

make payments to the organization. He wanted a one-third cut of their action.

An FBI informant reported that Gurera, another hoodlum friend from Kansas City and a Milwaukee associate went to Hot Springs, Ark., in March, 1962, to discuss gambling in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee police kept up a constant surveillance of Gurera and his pals. Eventually, Gurera, tired of the harassment, returned to Kansas City. So did one of his associates who had been living in Milwaukee for years.

Guarniere failed to make the big time but two of his associates tried harder. One succeeded. He was Americo De Pietto, 55, widely known on Milwaukee's east side, who rose enough to be included on a special list of syndicate lieutenants [illegible]

Arsonist, Dope Peddler

An arsonist, hijacker and narcotics peddler, De Pietto has been sentenced to five years for interstate transport of stolen money orders out of Chicago. An appeal is pending. He came to the attention of the mob in 1954 when he planned and — with two others — carried out a $150,000 robbery of the home of the late Oscar U. Zerk, wealthy Kenosha inventor and art collector.

In that case, De Pietto nearly beat the law, which at first appeared to base its case on Zerk's identification. Zerk's eyesight was questioned by the defense. The inventor was 76 then.

His eyes may have been weak, but there was nothing weak about Zerk's memory. He recalled that De Pietto at gunpoint had bound him. He

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His eyes may have been weak, but there was nothing weak about Zerk's memory. He recalled that De Pietto at gunpoint had bound him. He recalled that De Pietto stumbled slightly and put out his left arm to steady himself. He recalled that for some reason De Pietto had taken a glove off that hand — and that the hand had touched a big silver salad bowl.

De Pietto couldn't satisfactorily explain to a jury how his

article continued

the organization preferred that police not look.

Once the call was made Guarniere became dangerous. He was an informer, a chancy life in any case. Now, he also knew who had instructed him to make that telephone call which provided police with a link in the chain that could lead to the killer.

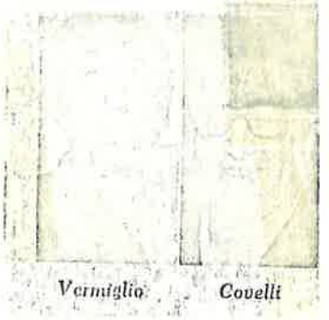
After Guarniere's fatal accident, authorities didn't check the automobile's braking system or look for other defects. The accident threw out Guarniere's suitcase, which split open, revealing a loaded .45 caliber automatic pistol and an extra clip of ammunition.

To Dr. Theodore Teitgen the Manitowoc county coroner who found the pistol and clip Guarniere was "another motorist." He said he knew nothing of his background then.

What about the gun?

"I find lots of guns in cars," he told a reporter. "I didn't think it was unusual."

Kenosha County Sheriff William Schmitt knew nothing about this chain of events until 1967, nearly three years after



Vermiglio *Covelli*

Trip Up Crime Figu

take big enough for a serious penalty.

State investigators have even threatened to embarrass some members of the Milwaukee common council — particularly those on the license committee — if they do not make efforts to take licenses from Balistrieri connected taverns.

Time is running out for Balistrieri on the personal legal front, too. He has fought his conviction on two counts of income tax evasion for a long time. An internal revenue intelligence agent began the inquiry 10 years ago.

They Live in Fear

When, and if, the prison doors finally close on him, Balistrieri will leave behind a weak, disorganized group of men held together — as one high law enforcement official put it — mainly by the fear of each other.

One source said that members of the Rockford (Ill.) Mafia, who have relatives in Milwaukee, might try to assume leadership.

Another said that a longtime associate of Balistrieri, a south side man who is a suspect in two gangland killings, might take over.

Still a third reported that Kansas City members of the outfit may try to establish a firm grip — as they did and fouled up by killing Biernat, the jukebox man, in the early 1960s.

Even small things have cropped up to rankle Balistri-

ri. An attorney who has represented him has taken to heavy drinking. Because of this, a bodyguard has been assigned to make sure that no secret is divulged in alcoholic ramblings.

One thing is certain. Despite Warren and McCann, despite

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Continued

...n Salad Bowl

Hoover on Racketeers

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has this to say about the image of racketeers:

"If anyone thinks of gamblers and racketeers in the Hollywood fashion of gruff but warmhearted bumblers who wear loud ties and possess funny nicknames, let

J. Edgar Hoover

him dismiss that idea right now.

"What is warmhearted about a loan shark victim handcuffed to a basement pipe and beaten savagely because of a delinquent debt; or a suspected informant impaled on a meat hook and tortured to death; or two rival mobsters chopped to death with a hatchet and a third thrown alive into a flaming furnace; or a young husband strangled and mutilated because he would not surrender his wife to a rackets boss smitten with her?

"Or what is funny about an 11 year old blown to death, and his 12 year old brother seriously injured, by a bomb intended for their father, who incidentally was killed in the same explosion?

"The outward appearance of organized crime is a facade of deceit.

"In the future, whenever we think of hoodlums and racketeers, let us picture the furnace, the hatchet, the bomb, the meat hook, the dead woman, the mutilated husband and the bleeding youngster. . . .

"Then, and only then, will we have organized crime in a proper perspective."

fingerprints came to be on that bowl. He was sentenced to prison.

Guarniere's other sidekick, Sebastian (Sam) Vermiglio, a Detroit native, may have an answer to yet another Wisconsin gangland murder of the 1960 — Isadore Pogrob, the nightclub operator. Pogrob's 350 pound hulk was pulled from an icy Mequon creek. There were nine slugs from two guns in his head.

Vermiglio, Guarniere and Anthony La Rosa, a Milwaukeean who is still around, were arrested for hijacking a truck with $37,000 worth of meat. Guarniere and La Rosa were sentenced to three years in prison; Vermiglio was facing one of the government's numerous attempts to deport him to his native Sicily, thus staying the highjacking prosecution.

Vermiglio had a long series of other offenses against him — including a three year sentence for his part in a World War II counterfeit sugar rationing ring whose headquarters were in Wisconsin.

He didn't want to go back to Sicily. He had a surefire defense. But, as did De Pietto, Vermiglio made a mistake.

Record Proved False

He claimed he was born in Chicago in 1911. He produced a baptismal record to prove it. But the ploy backfired.

The baptismal record was signed with a ballpoint pen, an instrument which the government quickly proved was not invented until long after 1911. Vermiglio was finally deported in 1956.

By 1960, however, he had slipped back. He was arrested in Detroit in 1960. A notebook in his possession led investigators to believe he had knowledge of Pogrob's death and of the slaying of two other Milwaukeeans, Jack Enea and John Di Trapini.

After lie detector tests, Vermiglio was accused of giving deceptive answers by Joseph Wilimovsky, now an assistant head of the Wisconsin state crime laboratory, who administered the tests.

Vermiglio was deported again. Within months authorities got reports he was in Mexico, Toronto and Detroit and was smuggling narcotics. The Detroit police intelligence unit said that its latest information placed Vermiglio only "somewhere on the continent of North America."

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In this recitation, many Wisconsin hoodlums connected with the outfit — hangers-on, some dupes and others linked with syndicate personalities — have gone unmentioned.

They include men such as William (Wheezer) Covelli of Kenosha and Steve De Salvo of Cudahy. Covelli, convicted gambler and perjurer, and De Salvo, a gambler who was cited for contempt during a John Doe investigation into crime, showed up a while ago at a golf tournament near Racine.

Among the golfers were the sons of syndicate commissioners Anthony Accardo, Paul (The Waiter) Ricca and Jack Cerone.

FBI File on Doctor

Nor has this recitation covered persons who may be forced to co-operate with the mob, an example being a widely known Milwaukee doctor who is a compulsive gambler. The FBI has an extensive file on the doctor, noting he has been seen with some top syndicate figures.

An FBI informant said the doctor had been forced to treat one of the suspects in Biernat's murder who had been injured when Biernat resisted the clumsy kidnaping. The treatment allegedly occurred at a country club in Illinois.

Is the mob using the doctor?

The mob taints everyone it gets hold of, Clark Lovrien said at the beginning of this series. Lovrien, former FBI agent, is head of the Wisconsin state crime laboratory.

Atty. Gen. Robert W. Warren, political motivations aside, is on the record as unhappy with the growth of the syndicate here.

He is unhappy with the increase in narcotics peddling in the Madison area by professionals.

He is unhappy with the $200,000 a week being bet in southeastern Wisconsin on the horses and sporting contests, with 50% as profit for Wisconsin members of the outfit.

He is happy that the free-wheeling days of Milwaukee's Frank P. Balistrieri may be over.

Businesses a Target

In the last several months, Balistrieri's legitimate enterprises, particularly his tavern corporations, have become targets of minor, but annoying, legal harassments by Warren and Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann of Milwaukee.

Warren promised during his election campaign to crack down on organized crime and, with McCann's help, made Balistrieri his first target.

Their plan is to attack his firms — and persons associated with him — with all resources at their disposal. This means closing a tavern here, requiring updating of records there, making sure all corporations have kept up unemployment insurance payments — always hoping to catch a mis-

Continued

Trip Up Crim

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questions based on a great deal of inside information.

"Did you chain or handcuff him (Cappelletti) to a radiator or pipe?" De Stefano was asked. "Did you beat him at that time? . . . Didn't you urinate on him? . . . Didn't you then commit other degrading acts on Cappelletti's person? . . Did you then witness Charles Grimaldi commit similar acts on Cappelletti? . . . Did Sam Gallo also commit similar acts on Cappelletti? Did your brother Mario De Stefano commit similar acts on Cappelletti?

"Did you tell Mrs. Cappelletti that you were giving her husband's life back to her? . . . Did you summon Robert J. McDonnell to witness this incident in your brother's home? . . . Didn't you also say to McDonnell this is what happens to people who double cross you?"

Deeply in Debt

McDonnell was another lawyer who was deeply in debt to De Stefano.

De Stefano's first conviction in Wisconsin came in the unsuccessful 1933 holdup of the New Lisbon state bank. He served 11 years in the state prison at Waupun.

In 1947, he was arrested again in Wisconsin, this time for his part in a nationwide sugar ration stamp counterfeiting ring allegedly headed by Ralph Capone, who then kept his hand in criminal ventures from the safety of his home in Mercer Wis. Capone is a brother of Al Capone.

De Stefano was convicted for his part in the counterfeit ring and sentenced to serve one year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Bruni, an errand boy for De Stefano, also got into trouble in Wisconsin because of counterfeiting. Bruni, who was De Stefano's personal physician as well as the doctor for Tony Accardo, became a pawn in a scheme along with John G. Johnson, former police chief of Stone Park, Ill., to parlay $5,000 in counterfeit bills into $1.5 million of genuine currency.

Plan Fails

Their plan fell far short of their goal when they passed about $1,200 worth of phony twenties on a 60 mile trip between Wisconsin Dells and Lowell Wis., on September, 1964, and were arrested.

Sam De Stefano

In Bruni's trial in federal court here, Johnson testified that Bruni planned to buy between $5,000 and $7,000 worth of counterfeit money for $2,500. Using the proceeds raised by passing that, Bruni intended to pay a printer $10,000 to print more counterfeit money — $50,000 of which would go to Bruni, Johnson said.

"The doctor, Alfred (Alfred Bruni, the doctor's brother) and I would pass the $50,000 and with the proceeds buy $3 million in counterfeit money with 500 different serial numbers," he testified.

"The money would be shipped in one of Bruni's cars to a friend who was a bank president in Italy," said Johnson. The $3 million in phony money would be put in a bank vault and Bruni would receive $1.5 million in real currency in exchange, he testified.

With the $1.5 million the three men were going to buy a ship and go into the freight business, he added.

However, they were caught, and in the words of an investigator for the Illinois crime investigating commission, Bruni, who "does things for De Stefano," was left holding the bag.

The investigator said higher syndicate figures who had masterminded the plot — and would have taken a cut — decided that Bruni should take the rap. That forestalled an investigation that might have led to their own involvement.

Bruni was convicted and sentenced to five years in federal prison. After his conviction, he was taken to the Waukesha county jail while he waited for his Chicago contacts to arrange to have him freed on bail pending an appeal to a higher court.

Ackerman told the Illinois crime investigating commission how he and a bail bondsman, Nick Kokonas, were sent to Waukesha to arrange the bail.

Warning Issued

At the time, Ackerman was being questioned about the murder of Guy Mendola, a member of a Chicago burglary ring and the godson of Accardo. Kokonas, who was also a juice victim behind in payments, managed to get the message to Bruni to keep his mouth shut or wind up dead, like Mendola.

"One day," Ackerman testified, "while I was in Waukesha, Wis., visiting a Dr. Giulio Bruni, who at that time was being held as a federal prisoner, Nick Kokonas was with me. Nick and I were attempting to get him out of jail on bail bond . . . pending his appeal.

"And Bruni said, 'I could tell plenty if I wanted to.'

"And Nick said to me, 'Tell him about the shotgun.'

"And he said, 'I could tell that Johnson'—Johnson is the former police chief of Stone Park (Ill.) — 'killed Mendola with the shotgun.'

"The reason for him being killed, apparently . . . he allegedly had been an informer. Mendola was on juice."

Kokonas also appeared before the commission, but refused to answer most questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. They included:

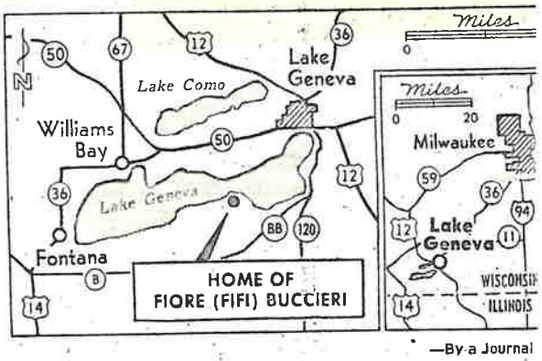
"Was a reason that you were not killed because of your assistance rendered to Dr. Giulio Bruni? . . . Was it because you secured the release of Dr. Bruni on an appeal bond? . . . Did Bruni ever tell you he still has $3 million in counterfeit currency sta Italy?"

Federal Judge Kenn Grubb, who sentenced had permitted him to vi ly over the Christmas h in 1964 while his cas pending. Grubb also c ni's original sentence years to four, making gible for parole in 1966.

Johnson, the former Park police chief, w tenced to two years in prison for his part in th terfeiting plot.

The backbone of De o's business is juice. O ways "the outfit" prey public, juice — along ganized gambling — most profitable.

It is also the most Take the word of Acker again before the Illinoi investigating commiss told of receiving an



—By a Journal

BUCCIERI'S HOME — Fiore Buccieri, crime syndi chief, lives at "the narrows" on Lake Geneva in Birches subdivision on the south side of the lake wh there are many fashionable homes.

loan at what he said was 5% interest "which meant that I was to pay $400 per week and I paid this $400 per week."

Eventually Ackerman told the commission, "I had repaid on that loan in the neighborhood of $20,000 and still owed the $8,000."

Constant Squeeze

"The last time I heard regarding that loan I was to appear at Wells and Madison in the basement. And I might add that meeting these people in the basement is not too good of an idea for anyone to do. . . .

"They sit you down at what they call the round table — whether they think this is a King Arthur fable or what it is — nevertheless it's to intimidate, to brainwash, to torture you to get you into the position of where they squeeze you and I think that is the origin of the word juice.

"It means a constant squeeze and a drain until you are destroyed. . . .

"It ends up in a loss of business, loss of life, being maimed, being injured; many things happen to you. . . ."

son's body was found, I was at De Stefano's house and I entered and went into the kitchen and his wife said, 'Isn't it too bad about poor Jack?'

"I had to agree with her but I didn't feel that way. I walked into the breezeway and Sam was there. He said, 'The dirty rat got what he deserved.'

"He asked me if I wanted to see pictures of Action Jackson. They said they chopped off his ass, and they hung him up by a meat hook, and they beat him about the testicles and they chained him. . . ."

Details of Jackson's murder also were overheard by federal agents using electronic bugging devices. Information obtained in such a manner is not admissable in many courts in the country, and the killers have remained free.

Ackerman is alive, but under death sentence imposed by the Chicago mafia. He and his family are under the protective custody of the FBI — far from Chicago.

Ackerman's testimony recalls the words of Irving Pogrob, the brother of Isadore (Izzy) Pogrob, who was executed by gangland thugs and

Walter Vis. Capone is a brother of Al Capone.

De Stefano was convicted for his part in the counterfeit ring and sentenced to serve one year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Bruni, an errand boy for De — $50,000 of which would go to Bruni, Johnson said.

"The doctor, Alfred (Alfred Bruni, the doctor's brother) and I would pass the $50,000 and with the proceeds buy $3 million in counterfeit money with 500 different serial numbers," he testified.

member of a Chicago burglary ring and the godson of Accardo. Kokonas, who was also a juice victim behind in payments, managed to get the message to Bruni to keep his mouth shut or wind up dead, like Mendola.

"One day," Ackerman testified, "while I was in Wauke-

might incriminate himself. They included:

"Was a reason that you were not killed because of your assistance rendered to Dr. Giulio Bruni? . . . Was it because you secured the release of Dr. Bruni on an appeal bond? . . . Did Bruni ever tell you he still has $3 million in

again before the Illinois crime investigating commission. He told of receiving an $8,000

loan at what he said was 5% interest "which meant that I was to pay $400 per week and I paid this $400 per week."

Eventually Ackerman told the commission, "I had repaid on that loan in the neighborhood of $20,000 and still owed the $8,000."

Constant Squeeze

"The last time I heard regarding that loan I was to appear at Wells and Madison in the basement. And I might add that meeting these people in the basement is not too good of an idea for anyone to do. . . .

"They sit you down at what they call the round table — whether they think this is a King Arthur fable or what it is — nevertheless it's to intimidate, to brainwash, to torture you to get you into the position of where they squeeze you and I think that is the origin of the word juice.

"It means a constant squeeze and a drain until you are destroyed. . . .

"It ends up in a loss of business, loss of life, being maimed, being injured; many things happen to you. . . ."

Ackerman also told the commission about juice collector William "Action" Jackson, who was either an FBI informant or who withheld some of the juice collections and was murdered for it.

The reason for Jackson's torture-murder, Ackerman testified was that "he was allegedly a bun, a beaver, and other considerations, juice considerations, but the day after Jackson's body was found, I was at De Stefano's house and I entered and went into the kitchen and his wife said, 'Isn't it too bad about poor Jack?'

"I had to agree with her but I didn't feel that way. I walked into the breezeway and Sam was there. He said, 'The dirty rat got what he deserved.'

"He asked me if I wanted to see pictures of Action Jackson. They said they chopped off his ass, and they hung him up by a meat hook, and they beat him about the testicles and they chained him. . . ."

Details of Jackson's murder also were overheard by federal agents using electronic bugging devices. Information obtained in such a manner is inadmissable in many courts in the country, and the killers have remained free.

Ackerman is alive, but under death sentence imposed by the Chicago mafia. He and his family are under the protective custody of the FBI — far from Chicago.

Ackerman's testimony recalls the words of Irving Pogrob, the brother of Isadore (Izzy) Pogrob, who was executed by gangland thugs and dumped into an icy Mequon creek in 1960.

As the Milwaukee county medical examiner dug the slugs from Izzy's brain in a basement preparation room at a Thiensville funeral home Irving paced the floor above weeping.

"Those animals," he muttered. "Those animals. Those animals."

Next: The Quiet Man

Slaying

Fazio Found Slain Outside His Home

From page 1

out just before its 2 a.m. closing.

Detective Inspector Leo Woelfel said that as far as police could determine the motive was robbery.

He said Fazio was known to carry two or three wallets and that "he was a guy who was known to carry a bundle of cash." After closing the restaurant, said Woelfel, Fazio was probably carrying much of the day's receipts.

However, when the body was searched at the county medical examiner's office, a total of $448 was found in his pockets, more than $400 of it in a money clip.

The other wallets to which Woelfel referred were not found.

"Apparently he put up a fight," said Woelfel. "His knuckles were bruised."

Woelfel discounted the possibility that Fazio was a victim of a Milwaukee gangland struggle. He said there was no evidence to point to anything but robbery as a motive.

Found in Parking Lot

However, federal authorities and agents of state Atty. Gen. Robert W. Warren's organized crime strike force were known to be interested in the slaying investigation.

The body was found on a three stall concrete parking area behind the four family apartment house in which he and his wife, Josephine, lived.

Fazio had parked his car in the middle space, as was his custom. The body was found at the rear of the car.

Fazio's car keys were found behind the left rear wheel of the auto, a 1972 Chevrolet.

Mrs. Fazio said that when she awoke:

"I heard voices outside. I pulled up the shade and there they all were."

She referred to police.

Mrs. Fazio said it was her husband's practice to arrive home between 2 and 3 a.m. and take their dog for a walk. She said she looked out a rear window about 2:30 a.m. and saw the car and expected Fazio inside at any minute.

The Fazios had been married 37 years.

Ray Suminski, Fazio's nephew and a bartender at the Iron Horse, said that Fazio left the restaurant at 10 p.m. Tuesday.

According to the county medical examiner's report, neighbors heard arguing about 2:45 a.m. Wednesday and then heard two or three shots.

Although police were officially listing robbery as the motive, detectives and other Safety Building and Courthouse officials were speculating that there might be other motives — possibly revenge.

Fazio had a police record dating back to 1933, when he was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

First Prison Term

fy in court and pointed to Fazio as the triggerman.

"The four punched us around," Farina testified, "and then Fazio made me get in the back of the truck. He sat on a box and I sat on the floor. Lampone was in the driver's seat. Then Fazio got out and went away, but he came back. I saw sparks coming toward me and felt my head twisting around. I knew I was shot when I felt blood. I was shot twice in the head and three times in the left hand.

"Then I heard fighting outside the truck and Mike started in the back end. Mike said, 'Are you hurt, Joe? What's the matter?'

More Shots

"Then there were more shots behind Mike. He grunted, and fell on me. I saw Fazio at the door of the truck. More shots were fired, so I fell down and played dead."

Fazio was sentenced to life for the murder and to 30 years to run concurrently, for the assault on Joseph Farina.

Former Waupun Warden John C. Burke said Wednesday that he recalled Fazio as a good prisoner, one whose conduct enabled him to have some of the more privileged jobs in the prison.

While it may have been his good conduct that brought him special treatment in the state prison, it was his political influence that brought him special favors in the State Legislature. It also brought the end of the political career of Mark Catlin, then one of the state's most powerful politicians.

Catlin, an attorney and speaker of the Assembly, was named in a complaint by the Board of State Bar Commissioners with unethical conduct in trying to obtain clemency for state prisoners — among them Fazio.

Frank Fazio, Louis' brother and now operator of a Fort Lauderdale restaurant, testified then that he paid Catlin $5,000 in an effort to get Louis released from prison.

The attempt failed, but Catlin lost his bar license for six months — it has long since been reinstated — along with his political influence.

At the time Catlin had been considered as the choice of the state Republican organization to replace Alexander Wiley on the ballot for US senator.

Gets Parole

Fazio was paroled Dec. 2, 1957, after serving about the minimum sentence.

Within two years he was returned to prison for violating his parole. Police found 80,000 ball point pens and jewelry taken in a burglary of a downtown Milwaukee jewelry store in his car.

Fazio was returned to prison for a year and was paroled Oct. 10, 1960.

He went back to work in the family restaurant on N. 5th St. and on Dec. 12, 1966, his prison sentence was commuted by

Nightclub Operator Has Long Record

By GENE CUNNINGHAM

An ex-convict who has served time in at least three states and operated shops specializing in sex films, movies and "adult novelties" in at least two states is now manager of the Club Lido.

The Lido, 502 W. Wisconsin Ave., serves sex movies with its drinks and until recently had go-go dancers as entertainers. The dancers, the club announced about a month ago, would go topless starting that night.

Their tops, however, did not come off as advertised.

Mathew Peckman, registered agent for the corporation operating the Club Lido, confirmed recently that the Club's manager is George Joseph Orito, 30, of 4088 Hawthorne Trace.

Obscene Literature

Orito was sentenced to 6 to 18 months in prison in Pennsylvania in 1962 for possession of obscene literature, 9 months in California in 1963 for receiving stolen property, two years in Maryland in 1964 for assault and robbery (he has said it was larceny), 6 to 18 months in Pennsylvania in 1965 for possession of obscene literature, bond forfeiture in California in 1968 for contempt of court and a federal conviction in California in 1969 for interstate transportation of obscene material.

The California conviction and a similar federal case brought against Orito here for interstate transportation of obscene material have been appealed to the US Supreme Court.

GEORGE J. ORITO

The latter case was appealed by the US attorney's office here after Federal Judge Myron L. Gordon threw out the incident charging Orito.

Free on Bail

Orito currently is free on $2,500 bail on one of two charges brought against him by Milwaukee police.

Trial is scheduled for next August in both cases — one charging Orito with the sale of obscene material and the other with possession of obscene pictures with the intent to sell them.

Both charges were brought in 1969 in connection with Orito's operation of the former Swinger's World Bookstore, 222 W. Wisconsin Ave. Orito claims to have since sold the store.

Had Store in Fond du Lac

Orito, who came to Milwaukee from New York in mid-1969, also operated a bookstore in Fond du Lac, the manager of which was charged with the sale of obscene materias. The charges there were dropped when it was agreed to close the store, authorities said.

As a convicted felon, Orito could not hold a tavern license or own the majority of stock in a tavern corporation, but he has recently said that he bought stock in the Club Lido in his wife's name.

The Lido is owned by the Milwaukee Spa, Inc., with all stock issued listed in city hall records as owned by Mrs. Marion Coman, 7438 N. 90th St.

Claims Sale to Coman

However, Daniel Patrinos, owner of the tavern when it was The Penthouse and The Spa, said he had sold it to Paul Coman, Mrs. Marion Coman's husband.

Coman, 37, was charged here in 1966 with selling obscene literature at a bookstore he had operated at 755 N. 3rd St.

Last November, he was charged with attempting to bribe two Milwaukee policemen who were ticketing him for speeding. He allegedly threw $30 into one policeman's lap while the two were making out the ticket. The case still is pending.

No Longer Serving

Patrinos' name remained on city license records as a director of Milwaukee Spa, Inc., until last month when the city was notified that, as of Dec. 17, he no longer was serving as a director.

"I don't know anything about that," Patrinos said. "I haven't had anything to do with it (the Lido)," he said. "I don't remember anything about it" — except that he had sold it to Coman.

Orito came to the attention of police in Rockford and Peoria, Ill., last year when he expanded his sex literature and

Turn to Page 11, Col. 1

Rackets King a College Man!

Milwaukee Gang Boss Studied Law, Too

BY SANDY SMITH
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Milwaukee, Jan. 23—A gangster who went to college and spent six months in law school is described by state investigators as the king of rackets here.

He is a slim, quiet man, Frank Balistrieri, 45. But state officials, ordered by Gov. John W. Reynolds to investigate the rise of organized crime in Milwaukee and other areas of Wisconsin, discovered that Balistrieri's mild manner was deceiving.

The file assembled on Balistrieri in the state crime investigation is solid documentation of his control over vice, gambling, and strip-tease joints in Milwaukee.

Linked to Chicago Gang

Also listed in the state's reports on Balistrieri are his connections with other big city gangs, including the Chicago crime syndicate.

So tight are the bonds between Balistrieri and the crime chiefs of Kansas City and Chicago, according to Wisconsin officials, that hoodlums from both cities have gained powerful influence in the Milwaukee underworld.

The Chicago gangsters linked to Balistrieri by the state crime investigation have established themselves here as loan sharks and jukebox racketeers.

State agents identified the Chicago hoodlums as Felix [Milwaukee Phil] Alderisio, Albert [Obbie] Frabotta, Americo [Pete] DePietto, Sam [Teetz] Battaglia, and Charles [Chuck] English. Their meetings with Balistrieri in a downtown Milwaukee restaurant have been observed by state investigators and Milwaukee police.

A deal for horse race bookie service between Balistrieri's gangsters and the Chicago mob was exposed in 1961 by United States Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Payoff Drive Begun

The justice department found that the Balistrieri hoodlums had been awarded gambling rights in Illinois near Antioch, Lake county, as a reward for their services to the Chicago mob in bootlegging horse race results across the state line. Dealers and croupiers then were trained in Wisconsin by the Milwaukee hoodlums and sent to work near Antioch, Kennedy said.

The Milwaukee gangsters backed out of Illinois a few months later when federal legislation banned the interstate flow of gambling information.

Since the early 1950s, according to state officials, Balistrieri has been the boss of Milwaukee rackets. His college education —98 semester hours as an undergraduate and six months in law school—may have helped him in steering a course around the law.

He never has been convicted of a crime, altho he has been under constant investigation for the last two years by Milwaukee police, agents of the Wisconsin attorney general, and the internal revenue service.

The multiple investigations did not deter Balistrieri from tightening his control over rackets here. According to state officials and Milwaukee County District Atty. William J. McCauley, enforcers for Balistrieri set out two months ago to extort monthly payoffs from this city's gamblers and night club owners.

Some of the gamblers and cafe owners had operated for years independent of the Balistrieri gang. Their independence came to a sudden end last November.

Get No Identifications

Then, Milwaukee police received reports that Balistrieri's men were putting the screws on the independents, demanding partnerships in the rackets and an "off the top" slice of the profits.

State officials told THE TRIBUNE that the extortion demands were made by four gangsters who are sidekicks of Balistrieri. They are Joseph [Joey G.] Gurera, 38; Steve DeSalvo, 36; Bustiano Vito [Buster] Balestrere, 45; and Frank Stelloh, 57.

McCauley, the Milwaukee county prosecutor, said that police had shown photographs of the four to alleged victims of the shakedowns but had been unable to obtain identifications.

Gurera is a former Kansas City hoodlum. From 1944 thru 1960, he was arrested 25 times by Kansas City police on charges of murder, robbery, burglary, molesting women, and gambling. He always escaped conviction. He appeared in Milwaukee last year and promptly, one state official said, began "calling the shots for Balistrieri."

Bustiano Balestrere also came to Milwaukee from Kansas City. There, in 1936, Balestrere was convicted of moonshining and placed on probation for five years.

A Pigeon-toed Hoodlum

DeSalvo is a pigeon-toed hoodlum whose only conviction came in 1946, when he served 30 days in jail here for possession of counterfeit sugar ration stamps.

Stelloh is an ex-convict. He served a term in Waupun state prison on a robbery conviction. The contacts made by Frank Balistrieri with state officials before Stelloh won parole are under investigation in the state organized crime inquiry.

Milwaukee authorities who contend that organized crime does not exist in their city choose their words carefully in discussions of Balistrieri and his gangsters.

Police Chief Howard O. Johnson said Balistrieri was an "octopus."

"We are reducing his empire," Johnson said. "We're cutting him down. But I can't prove that he isn't organized crime. We're also nickel and diming his hoodlums to death."

Prosecutor Suspects Him

The chief explained that his "nickel and dime" statement referred to his department's surveillance over the Balistrieri mobsters.

District Atty. McCauley described Balistrieri as "a man upon whom the finger of suspicion rests." Gurera and DeSalvo were Milwaukee's "bad boys," McCauley said.

Investigators for Wisconsin Atty. Gen. George Thompson state flatly, however, that Balistrieri and his henchmen are targets in the investigation of organized crime in Milwaukee.

The state's investigation of Milwaukee rackets is a secret John Doe inquiry before Circuit Judge John L. Coffey. In a John Doe hearing, the judge acts as a one-man grand jury, taking testimony from witnesses and returning warrants which are comparable to indictments in the Illinois court system.

The issuance of warrants is expected next week in the John Doe investigation here.

Criticize Investigation

Criticism of the John Doe inquiry has been voiced by Milwaukee Mayor Henry A. Maier, District Atty. McCauley, and Police Chief Johnson.

Yet the John Doe investigators, in a gambling raid last year, turned up the first evidence to indicate that Gurera and DeSalvo were extorting monthly payoffs from Milwaukee gamblers.

The John Doe raiders hit a Pierce street gambling room, which received horse bets by telephone. During the raid, DeSalvo appeared and entered the room with a key. Outside the room, in a parked car, was Gurera.

Both hoodlums were being questioned by the raiders when one detective, searching the betting headquarters, discovered $2,400 in shoe box. After the raid, informants reported to authorities that the $2,400 was the monthly "tax" that the two gangsters intended to collect from the bookmaker.

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Probe Gang Tie In Fazio Slaying

FAZIO

Police to Put Slugs Through Lab Analysis

Continued From Page 1

the right buttock. That slug fell out of Fazio's trousers while the body was being undressed at the county medical examiner's office. This shot also was probably fired while Fazio was on the ground.

Police said that two of the three recovered slugs could be subjected to laboratory analysis.

Authorities said that the cartridges were .38 caliber 200 grain, the type used in .38 caliber police specials.

None of Fazio's pockets had been pulled out and an examination of the clothing on the body indicated that the slain man had not been searched.

Fazio's body was found lying next to the left rear wheel of his car, a 1972 Chevrolet. A copy of Wednesday's Milwaukee Sentinel was found lying on the ground near the left car door and two more newspapers were found on the car seat.

Fazio managed the Iron Horse Restaurant, 1100 W. Wells St.

Ray Suminski, Fazio's nephew and a bartender at the restaurant, told a reporter that he and Fazio closed the restaurant about 1:20 a.m. Wednesday. The restaurant normally stayed open until 2 a.m., but closed early because there were few customers.

Suminski said that he and Fazio left the restaurant no later than 1:45 a.m. Wednesday by the rear door.

Fazio got into his car and went east on W. Wells St., the bartender said.

Suminski said that Fazio often stopped at a newspaper box outside The Journal Company and pick up The Sentinel before heading home.

Suminski said that Fazio may have gone to the newsstand.

Fazio's wife, Josephine, 57, said that her husband usually arrived home between 2 and 3 a.m. and took the family dog for a walk.

At 2:30 a.m., Mrs. Fazio said that she looked out of the rear bedroom window and saw his automobile parked where it was found later Wednesday.

She said that the dog became restless when Fazio did not appear but that she fell asleep and was not awakened until 6:45 a.m., when a neighbor told her of the slaying.

Neighbors who live north of the scene said that they heard someone arguing and heard what could have been two or three shots about 2:45 a.m. But no one apparently called police.

Spokesman for the State Justice Department's Criminal Investigation Division would not say whether the state was investigating.

Authorities were investigating Wednesday whether Louis [. Fazio, restaurateur and associate of underworld figures, was the victim of a gangland slaying.

Fazio, 58, of 2805 N. Humboldt Blvd., was found slain in a parking area behind the four family home where he lived.

He had been shot three times—in the head, neck and abdomen — with a .38 caliber weapon.

Fazio "armed" only with bit of tradition; Page 8. Victim once convicted in slaying; Page 11.

Detective Inspector Leo Woelfel said Wednesday afternoon that "there's no indication of any gangland slaying."

But another police source called the slaying a "professional job."

The source said that the killer or killers "had the nerve to stay there and make sure the bullet wounds were fatal."

Fazio's body was discovered at 6:45 a.m. Wednesday by Roland Fleury, 57, of 2821 N. Humboldt Blvd., police said.

Fleury told authorities that he was on his way to work when he saw the body lying in the parking area.

Earlier in the day, Woelfel had suggested robbery as the probable motive for the slaying.

But an examination of Fazio's clothing turned up $448.30 in cash. Also recovered from the body were a gold colored ring, with a clear stone, believed to be a diamond, a wristwatch with gold case and leather band, a black wallet with credit cards and

LOUIS M. FAZIO

identification, a silver colored lighter, keys, a money clip and two football tickets.

Police also found a comb and a blue vial with broken pills in it. Fazio had been receiving treatment for a bladder problem.

Milwaukee Fire Department personnel searched sewers and roofs and gutters of nearby buildings for weapons or other evidence, but nothing was found.

No weapon was found on Fazio, according to officials.

An autopsy Wednesday indicated that Fazio died of a gunshot wound to the head, resulting in massive brain damage.

Authorities said that Fazio was probably shot first in the head, with the slug entering above and behind the right ear.

Another bullet entered the left side of the neck, about even with the shirt collar, after apparently grazing the top of Fazio's shoulder.

Authorities said that the angle of the bullet's path indicated that the bullet had been fired while Fazio was on the ground.

The third shot entered Fazio's abdomen and passed out

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ne on the case:

prison in connection with a 1946 gangland slaying.

According to tentative arrangements, Fazio's body will be at the Guardalabene & Amato Funeral Home, 2001 N. Holton St., from 4 to 9 p.m. Friday.

Services are tentatively scheduled for 9 a.m. Saturday at St. Rita Catholic Church, 700 E. Pleasant St. Burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Four major gangland slayings in Milwaukee area history still remain unsolved.

They are:

- Anthony J. Biernat, a Kenosha jukebox distributor, whose body was found in a lime filled grave at the abandoned Bong Air Force Base in January, 1963.
- Isadore (Izzy) Pogrob, a Milwaukee nightclub operator, whose bullet riddled body was found in a Mequon ditch in January, 1960.
- Jack Enea, a Milwaukee ex-convict, who was shot several times and dumped into a ditch near Sussex in 1955.
- John Di Trapani, a Milwaukee tavern keeper, whose bullet punctured body was found in his Cadillac in the old Lower Third Ward in 1954.

Strike Grows

Rome, Italy –AP– Hospital doctors, construction workers,

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CLUB LIDO

Variety of Violations Recorded

Continued From Page 5

materials operations to those two cities.

Rockford Headquarters

Last January, in Illinois, Orito and another Milwaukeean incorporated JNA News, Inc., headquartered in Rockford.

Listed with Orito as an incorporator is Garrett P. Nemec, 1911 Bolivar St.

The registered agent for the corporation is another Milwaukeean, Hugh A. Turner, formerly of 601 N. 20th St., but listed on the corporation records as then of 309 Chestnut St., Rockford.

After Orito quit operating the Swinger's World Book store here, a new occupancy permit for the building was taken out in the name of T and G Enterprises, Inc.

Nemec Name Appears

Garrett P. Nemec signed the application for the T and G permit, the building inspector's records show.

Orito, Nemec and Turner all were in Rockford to get JNA News going, Rockford police said.

The Chestnut St. address Turner listed as his on the JNA corporation papers was actually that of the JNA operation in Rockford, a wholesale house peddling sex books, magazines, films and viewers to retail shops, police said.

Balistrieri Nephew

Nemec, they said, told them on questioning that he is a nephew of Frank P. Balistrieri, Milwaukee night spot operator.

Police said Nemec told them that Balistrieri had no connection with Orito's operations.

Nemec managed the Rockford JNA operation for Orito and listed himself as vice president in charge of sales and operations for JNA.

"Weren't Hospitable"

Orito's Rockford operation was brief, police there said. "We weren't hospitable hosts," they explained.

Orito, they said, moved the whole operation on to Peoria.

Last spring, in the middle of a night, two trucks pulled up to the JNA building — on a shabby side street off the main business district — loaded everything up and took off for Peoria, police said.

Shortly afterward, Peoria had acquired a Swinger's World Bookstore — the same name Orito had used in Milwaukee — and its operator was Hugh A. Turner, the agent for the Orito-Nemec JNA News in Rockford.

Admission 50 Cents

Instead of a wholesale operation as JNA had been, Peoria's Swingers's World is a retail sex shop — "adult books, adult novelties, party records, admission 50 cents," the lettering on the front of the building announces.

The business is located a short two blocks from the Peoria Police Station on deteriorating S. Adams St.

For the 50 cent admission, customers — who must be 21 — can go inside to ogle tables and wall racks of sex books featuring photographs of nude men, women, couples and sex acts.

Color Movies

To the rear of the room is a sign guiding customers into a darkened room containing six coin operated viewers that show color movies of nude couples performing sex acts.

In addition to books and movies, the store offers a generous selection of photographs, party records and sex novelties.

Orito himself is unknown to Peoria authorities who have dealt only with Turner and a John Watson, who works for Turner in the shop.

Further Expansion

Turner, Peoria police said, claims to have "run a place" in Milwaukee, and also lists a former Rockford address.

There are indications in Peoria that Orito's original JNA may be expanding even further.

A Peoria business group recently received an inquiry from Joliet, Ill., concerning Turner's credit rating and business operations in Peoria.

Spotted Last Winter

The inquiry resulted from an attempt by Turner to rent a building in Joliet, an official of the business group said.

Orito's business operations between Wisconsin and Illinois were first noted last winter.

Two U-Haul trucks rented in Chicago by a Vince M. Geraci of that city showed up on a downtown Milwaukee parking lot just before Christmas in 1969.

The trucks were loaded with sex films and coin operated viewers. The contents were his, Orito said, when he complained to the police that someone had stolen some of the films and projectors from the trucks, apparently while they were parked somewhere.

However, no one could say for certain whether the films and projectors were taken while the trucks were in Milwaukee or while they were in Illinois.

One of Orito's employes here frequently makes the 500 mile round trip to and from Peoria.

He has done carpentry and remodeling on a building on N. 5th St. recently made into yet another book shop, and he does odd jobs at the Club Lido.

Restraining Order

The city recently was restrained by a federal court order from enforcing an obscenity control ordinance against the Lido for showing what police considered to be obscene movies.

Movies featuring nude female have been shown on a screen at one end of the barroom.

The restraining order was issued by Federal Judge John W. Reynolds after Peckman, agent for the Lido corporation, filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the obscenity control ordinance under which police had closed the tavern.

Permit Ban Halted

The restraining order also halted license revocation proceedings that had been started against the tavern at the request of Police Chief Harold A. Breier.

The Club Lido, Breier had notified the Common Council, "condoned the presence of known and transient prostitutes, has permitted known and transient prostitutes to ply their trade in the tavern and otherwise violated the liquor and tavern regulations of the city of Milwaukee and state of Wisconsin."

Breier listed 20 alleged violations at the tavern in less than two years.

They were chiefly cases in which undercover policemen claimed to have been solicited by prostitutes, but they also included allegations of minors on the premises, drunkenness and other violations.

In a report to the Council's License Committee, police listed a number of arrests at the Club Lido which had resulted in convictions.

They included the club's conviction on a charge of selling diluted liquor from refilled bottle two convictions of a former manager for permitting drunkenness on the premises and convictions of customers on charges ranging from soliciting for prostitution to carrying a concealed weapon.

Breier recommended to the council that, "in the interests of the public health, welfare and morals," the city revoke the Club Lido's tavern license.

But with the restraining order in effect, an ordered appearance before the Common Council by Lido operators has been canceled. They had been ordered to appear and show cause why their license should not be revoked.

Last month, an Orito employe contacted The Sentinel to tell of the tavern's plans to start topless go-go dancing.

It was to start that night, he said, acknowledging that the move, in effect, was an open invitation to police to raid the place.

That afternoon he had lettered the Lido Wisconsin Ave. marquee with "Topless Go-Go Tonight," he said.

But a few hours later, he called back to report that he had taken the lettering down.

The plan to "go topless" was abandoned at the last minute on the advice of counsel, he said.

He suggested that Orito be contacted for any further information.

Orito could not be reached for comment on his businesses or involvement in the Club Lido.

An attorney he had referred a reporter to earlier also was unavailable.

flick
flick
flick
flick
=4+1

BOYS! GIRLS! 7-18 YEARS OLD!

for: nursing Address

where offense occurred: 2805 N. Humboldt Ave. Date of Offense Sept. 27, 1972

n detail what work was done on the case:

May have tried earlier

Killers waited till hood was alone

By Ronald Yates
and Steven Pratt

SAM De Stefano's West Side home was probably staked out for weeks before his ganglandstyle killing Saturday, homicide investigators believe.

"He had a bottomless pit of enemies who would have waited years to get him," one policeman said. "It looks like they waited until he was alone to hit him."

De Stefano's bodyguard, Joseph Valicento, had left the mobster's West Side home at 1656 N. Sayre Av. about 9:40 a. m. with De Stefano's wife, *Anita, police said. Valicento* had driven her to visit her mother. De Stefano was found dead about 11:15 a. m. His body was sprawled on the garage floor with multiple shotgun wounds in the chest and left arm.

According to Shakespeare District homicide investigators, a coroner's autopsy revealed that De Stefano was suffering from acute malnutrition.

POLICE theorized that the killers of the 64-year-old loan shark racketeer may have even gone thru a dry run of the killing earlier this month

Sam De Stefano

surprised burglars who fled empty-handed out the back door and sped away in a small black car parked in the alley behind his house.

However, police said they believed that De Stefano was holding back something and that the intruders may have tried to kill him.

AT LEAST eight investigators from the Shakespeare Area homicide unit were assigned to the case yesterday and spent most of the day combing the neighborhood for

attempting to track down a gold and white car that at least two neighbors had seen parked near De Stefano's home just before the shooting.

"This thing could take months and months to solve. The guy had so many enemies that you could search from now till doomsday for the killer," an investigator said.

De Stefano's long career in the Chicago mob had made him a magnet for enemies.

EVEN OTHER mobsters called him an animal, a sadist, and the Marquis de Sade of the mob. His dealings with his enemies were legend.

He once tied a naked man to a red hot radiator and on another occasion ordered that one enemy be hung on a meat hook.

He was indicted last August for the brutal 1963 slaying of Leo Foreman, another juice racketeer. His trial was to have begun May 30. Also indicted for the murder, but scheduled for a separate trial, are De Stefano's brother Mario, 57, and Anthony Spilotro, 34, former triggerman for the late mob chief Felix [Milwaukee Phil] Alderisio.

According to several under-

eral Penitentiary, where he met two imprisoned gangsters, Paul [the Waiter] Ricca and Louis Campagna.

WHEN HE was released, he went on the city payroll as a laborer. He passed the civil service examination for garbage dump foreman in 1949 and lied on his application about his prison record.

In 1952 the city corporation counsel ruled that the city could file civil service charges against De Stefano for falsifying his job application. No charges were ever filed against him, and De Stefano stayed on the payroll for a while.

In 1955, De Stefano was accused of killing his own brother, Michael, another city payroller. Underworld informants said he had stabbed his brother with a knife and then washed the body with soap and water to cleanse his soul. Michael was a dope addict.

In 1963 the body of Leo Foreman was found in the trunk of a car at 5208 W. Gladys Av. The 42-year-old reputed loanshark figure had been bludgeoned, stabbed, and shot.

DE STEFANO was suspected, but nothing could be proved

who described himself as a former collector of usurious loans and "hit man" for De Stefano, was granted immunity from prosecution for his testimony in the Foreman murder.

Crimaldi told a grand jury that De Stefano had lured Foreman, who owed **him** $1,000, to his Sayre Avenue home. When Foreman got there, he was met by Sam and Mario, who pulled their guns and drove him to the Mario's home at 1304 S. Cicero Av., Cicero, Crimaldi said.

There he was beaten by Sam De Stefano with a baseball bat, shot, and stabbed. As Foreman lay bleeding and dying, he pleaded with De Stefano to spare him, Crimaldi said, but Sam answered, "I told you I'd get you."

IN 1970 Mario sold his house —exactly what investigators had been waiting for since 1963. They obtained search warrants, entered the home, and went over the basement floor with their equipment.

Paint and wood chips, as well as blood specks, matched those that had been found on Foreman's body and kept for nine years in the sealed bottle. Based on that evidence and Cri-

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as done on the case:

Page 10, Part 1 MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Crime Figure's Slayers Sought

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Crime files show that De Stefano, 64, was named by an associate before the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission in 1962 as the person who ordered the 1961 murder of William (Action) Jackson, another Chicago crime figure.

One theory in the unsolved slaying of Milwaukee restaurant operator Louis Fazio, 58, last Sept. 27, was that he was slain because Chicago authorities were considering calling him before a grand jury to testify about Jackson's murder.

Fazio reportedly saw Jackson, a 350 pound loan shark, going into the Federal Building here with FBI agents shortly before Jackson's death, Chicago officials said.

Jackson was hung on a meat hook, and it took him three days to die. Officials believe he was slain because he turned informer.

Fred Ackerman, a De Stefano associate, told the Illinois Crime Commission that De Stefano ordered Jackson hung on the meat hook, tortured with a 40,000 volt cattle prod, then shot.

Fazio, who operated the Iron Horse, 1100 W. Wells St., was found shot to death in the parking lot behind his apartment building at 2805 N. Humboldt Ave. He had spent more than a dozen years in prison for murder and a parole violation.

Chicago organized crime investigators, searching, for motives in De Stefano's slaying, guessed that the killer could have been any number of persons with whom the victim had differences during his long underworld career.

One investigator speculated that De Stefano might have threatened to give authorities information about other syndicate figures unless possible witnesses against him in a pending murder trial were silenced.

At the time of his death, De Stefano was under indictment for the 1963 murder of Leo Foreman, another loan collector who reportedly turned informer. De Stefano was free on $100,000 bond when his body, bearing shotgun pellets, was found Saturday in the garage of his Chicago home by police officers making a followup check of a burglary at the residence a week earlier.

De Stefano served 11 years in the State Prison at Waupun for the $5,000 holdup of the New Lisbon State Bank. He was released after being granted executive clemency by the late Gov. Heil.

In 1947, he was arrested in Burlington for his role in a nationwide sugar ration stamp counterfeiting ring. He was sentenced to a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

He also served prison terms for rape and perjury and was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, contempt of court and illegal voting.

Although his courtroom antics often made him appear the clown, syndicate investigators described him as incredibly vicious.

In March, 1972, he and another man were found guilty by a federal jury of threatening a witness in a narcotics case. De Stefano was sentenced to 3½ years in prison and fined $5,000.

His conviction was upheld last February by the 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bob Wiedrich

Witness' reward: Hide from killer

THESE ARE the words of a man whose testimony convicted a Mafia assassin and who now believes he is marked for death himself:

"I wouldn't do it again under any circumstances."

The speaker is Charles [Chuck] Crimaldi, admitted underworld hit man. And this is his reaction to the unprecedented release on bond [pending appeal] of Mario DeStefano, twice-convicted mob executioner, by Circuit Judge Robert A. Meier last Dec. 24.

"It looks like Chicago has a long way to go before it cleans its own house," declares Crimaldi.

"I DID this thing to help set things right. We had good investigators, good assistant prosecutors. The evidence against DeStefano was good. The jury believed it. The judge sentenced him to 20 to 40 years. So how could he and the higher courts turn around and release this guy on bond?

"So here's the joke. I gotta hide and DeStefano is free to look for me."

"I laid my life and those of my family on the line. Now we have to live in constant fear while DeStefano walks the streets with the full approval of a bunch of judges who are supposed to protect the community. You tell me how that makes sense."

Crimaldi now lives in a distant city under a new name and identity. His location is known only to a few. We do not know it nor do we wish to. Our conversation with him was thru a telephone call he made from a public booth far from his new home.

Crimaldi, you will recall, is the professional killer-for-hire who recounted his more-than-20-year criminal career to us in a 10-part series of articles last July.

Among other things, Crimaldi admitted having functioned as a terrorist and torturer for Mario DeStefano's brother, Sam, the loan shark murdered last April 15 shortly before the DeStefanos were to stand trial for the 1963 slaying of mobster Leo Foreman.

"I'm not making excuses for what I was," Crimaldi says. "But I did do something for the community by helping convict DeStefano. So here's the joke. I gotta hide and DeStefano is free to look for me."

Since his Christmas Eve release by Judge Meier, DeStefano's right to bond has been upheld by the judges of the Illinois Appellate and Supreme Courts. He is one of the few twice-convicted assassins ever to be so accommodated.

"Meier thinks DeStefano had a right to be home with his family for the holidays," Crimaldi complains bitterly. "That's more than I can do, ever. I wouldn't dare come back to that town.

"I'd like to visit my mother and my brothers and sisters. But I don't even dare write them or call my mother. Gangsters have wiretappers, too. They could be on my mother's phone. Or, somebody could steal my letters from her mail box.

"I worked with those people too long to ever think they'll give me a pass. If I came to Chicago, that would be it. I know they're looking for me. I know they've been asking around."

There is no doubt Crimaldi knows whereof he speaks. He was part of the DeStefano gang in 1961 when terrorist William [Action] Jackson was tortured, murdered, and stuffed in the trunk of a car for being a suspected informant on the mob. Recalls Crimaldi:

"Action Jackson was seen talking to a couple of federal agents in Louis Fazio's restaurant in Milwaukee. That's why he was killed. Fazio reported that to Sam DeStefano. And that's why Fazio was killed in 1972. Sam heard Fazio was gonna testify at the trial how he relayed the information on Jackson to Sam.

"Yeah. I know what they do to people who talk. I know how they keep them in line. Remember, I was there when they killed Leo Foreman. I saw him tortured and mutilated."

CRIMALDI DOES have a point, one Judge Meier obviously did not consider in his decision to set DeStefano free on bond pending appeal of the murder conviction.

Meier acted on the thinnest of excuses, a defense contention that Foreman had been beaten by some Chicago policemen a month before his murder and that that incident might shed new light on Foreman's demise. Defense lawyers offered that pitch after DeStefano's conviction and Judge Meier refused to grant him a new trial. However, he did set him free on bond.

"I knew I was taking a draw, gambling with my own life, when I agreed to testify in open court against DeStefano," says Crimaldi. "I knew that if the mob ever found me again that would be it.

"But I made the decision to cooperate with the state's attorney and the Illinois Bureau of Investigation because they assured me the courts would protect me. As far as I can see, they signed my death sentence when they turned DeStefano loose. And that's worse than the 20 to 40 years they gave him."

Milwaukee Police Department

Form PO 15

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF OFFENSE

File No. _____

Date April 16, 1973

OFFENSE Murder

Date Offense Reported Sept 27, 1972

Reported by: Fazio, Louis

Address 2805 N. Humboldt.

Reported for: _____

Address _____

Address where offense occurred: 2805 N. Humboldt.

Date of Offense Sept. 27, 1972

Explain in detail what work was done on the case:

Sentinel 4-16-73-

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Page 10, Part 1

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Case No. 2015

Milwaukee County Medical Examiner
232 Safety Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL

NAME LOUIS M FAZIO SEX Male AGE 58

DATE OF DEATH September 27, 1972 TIME 7:13 A M DOA Cnty General Hospital

DATE OF AUTOPSY September 27, 1972 TIME 1:15 P M Completed 3:45 PM

PLACE OF AUTOPSY County Morgue

PERFORMED BY Dr C P Erwin, Medical Examiner

WITNESSED BY Detective Thomas Hultgren
Edward Meyers, Diener

CAUSE OF DEATH GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE HEAD WITH VERY SEVERE BRAIN DAMAGE

Signed C P Erwin M.D.

Notes by: James F Lindstrom

Remarks:

3312

PROTOCOL GENERAL

The body as received in the morgue is dressed in the following fashion. All clothing will be suitably marked with the case number, my initials, and the date (Case #2015, CPE, 9/27/72).

One pair of brown slip-on oxfords, well worn. One pair of above the ankle length brown socks. One pair of brown trousers, apparently sharkskin (part of a two-piece suit). It is noted that there is apparently dirt or dust and dirt staining of the anterior portions of the thighs of the trousers and to a lesser extent in other areas. This is most notable on the left, somewhat medial and about 3 inches below the lower margin of the pocket on that side. Lesser similar stain in other areas. The trousers are marked as above on the inside waistband. One pair of knitted pale blue Jockey shorts with bloodstaining over the left superior area of the buttocks and above that on the elastic waistband. These are marked with tape, sewed on. The shorts are marked, as indicated above, with the tape sewed to the waistband. One dark orange striped tie. One dark brown suit coat, the match to the trousers, with bloodstaining posteriorly. There is a large defect, measuring 3/4 of an inch by 1 3/8 of an inch, lying at 1 inch from the seam of the left shoulder, 3/8 of an inch posterior to the horizontal seam and therefore about opposite the most prominent spot of the shoulder, laterally, with irregular ragged edges, and with a dark black discoloration around it which would sug-

gest carbonization or similar material. Medial to this, towards the neck, lying at 3 1/8 inches from it, is a smaller defect, 1/4 of an inch across, with the material pushed outward. This defect matches up with a small similar one on the undersurface of the lining. There is, furthermore, a defect on the lining of the larger more lateral area that corresponds to it as already described. In turn, medial to this, and on the immediate folded edge of the collar, lying at 2 inches from it, is another defect spanning the actual fold, and measuring 7/16 of an inch across. This, therefore, is partly on the anterior surface of the fold and partly on the posterior surface. Save for the bloodstaining no other changes on it are seen. The coat is appropriately marked as indicated above with tape on the collar. The last item of clothing is an orange sport shirt, short-sleeved, with bloodstaining posterior and anteriorly. In addition, there is a defect, apparently another site of perforation, lying at 3 inches lateral to the lowest button on the right side. This defect is 3/8 inch across. Bloodstaining around it is seen.

Suit coat: In addition, in the coat, is a defect posteriorly, 3/16 of an inch across lying on the right side and 4 5/8 inches from the median seam, 16 3/4 inches from the inferior part of the collar fold.

Sport shirt: In addition, inthe left side of the collar of the shirt, directly opposite the line of three defects of the coat, as described, is a defect in the collar of the shirt, 3/8 inch across, lying at 1/8 inch from the inner collar fold and

through and through the material, therefore directly in line with the most medial of the three defects on the left side of the shoulder as described. This is appropriately labeled, as indicated above. A package of Benson & Hedges cigarettes is in the shirt pocket.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

The body is that of a well developed, well nourished, Caucasian male, measuring 72¼ inches and weighing an estimated 185-190 pounds. When the coat is completely removed at 1:30 PM a moderately deformed pellet is found lying alongside of the body. This pellet is marked "CE" (my initials) and "1".

There is a posterior wound, 3/8 of an inch across, lying at 2½ inches below the crest of the ilium and 3 1/2 inches posterior to the anterior-superior spine. This wound is on the right. This defect over the posterior buttocks is excised and a single suture placed in the superior aspect.

The head shows bloodstaining. Near the vertex there is crepitation and what appears to be subjacent fracture. Recently shed blood is accumulated in both nostrils and around the lips and mouth. There is no bleeding into the eyes. Some bleeding is noted to the right ear, which may well have run down from the face. The mouth shows no changes, nor does the neck, save for

the wound opposite the areas in the coat and shirt, as previously described. This is a defect measuring 5/8 of an inch by 3/8 of an inch with the long axis in the horizontal plane with blackening around it, particularly on the superior margin. This wound lies at 5 inches from the midline and at 2 3/4 inches superior to the nearest point of the clavicle at that spot. Concurrently, the wound which is slightly diagonal on the horizontal, lies at $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the inferior tip of the ear.

There is a fairly recent wound lying at $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the nipple to the right and 1 3/8 inches medial to it, which appears of some few days' duration.

There is another wound, 5/16 of an inch across, with hemorrhagic margins, lying at $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches superior to the umbilicus and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the right of the umbilicus.

The lower abdomen shows no changes. The external genitalia shows no changes. There are abrasions that appear of some few days' duration over the right knee and on the anterior surface of the left leg, beginning at about 1 inch below the patella. There are lacerations that appear of some few days' duration over the knuckles on the left hand, the 3d and 4th fingers primarily. The wound of the abdomen as described above is excised and two sutures placed in the superior margin. The neck wound is incised and three sutures placed in the superior aspect thereof.

At 2:35 PM a second pellet is removed, lying at the level C6 in the fascia alongside the vertebrae, somewhat to the left of the

midline. This is appropriately marked "CE #2" by Dr Erwin and delivered to Detective Thomas Hultgren.

There is a wound in the head, on the right occipital area, 3 inches from the inion, and 2½ inches from the midline. Marked hemorrhage around it is noted, both on the external surface and deep areas. The scalp is quite thick. There is a defect through this with a matching 5/8 inch defect through the occipital bone, immediately below it.

At 3:07 PM a third, badly mangled, pellet is found, which is marked by Dr Erwin "CE #3" on the base and then delivered to Detective Hultgren.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

The usual modified-Y primary incision is made. There are no specific changes in the subcutaneous tissue or ribs except as previously specified over the areas of wounds.

The lungs consist of the usual lobes and lie in the usual site.
RIGHT LUNG - 600; LEFT 480 grams
All lobes of the lungs show considerable amounts of frothy fluid which can be caused to extrude under pressure. There are no foreign bodies, cavities, consolidation or areas of similar change. Considerable amounts of the same type of frothy fluid lie in the bronchi and trachea. The larynx is examined in the usual way with

contiguous tissue and shows no evidence of significant changes. There is no evidence of hemorrhage or injury about the larynx or nearby tissues. The tracheobronchial hilar and mediastinal nodes are inconspicuous ranging to about 1 cm, being gray-black and moist on cross section.

The wound of the neck is probed and followed in detail. It is seen to have passed posterior to the posterior pharyngeal muscles, and as indicated, not to have involved the larynx or any contiguous tissues. This track, when appropriately followed, results in recovery of pellet #2, as previously described, from the area of the 6th cervicle vertebra on the left.

HEART - 380 grams

The heart measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 3/4 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The mitral valve measures 3 1/4 inches, tricuspid, 3 3/4, pulmonic $2\frac{1}{4}$ and the aortic $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The valvular leaflets show no changes. The myocardium is a medium brown throughout. The coronary arteries pursue their usual courses. Here and there are cream-yellow plaques, which have narrowed the lumen by as much as a third, particularly in the distal part of the left coronary artery. No complete obstruction is seen. There is no evidence of significant fibrosis and none of any hemorrhage. There is no evidence of injury about the heart or lungs. The aorta shows a few elevated cream-yellow plaques with gritty bases. The vena cava is not remarkable.

Heart blood and urine are taken at the time of autopsy for appropriate study.

LIVER - 2080 grams

The liver is medium brown and shows no changes. The gallbladder contains about 25 ml of medium green viscid bile without calculi. The biliary ductal system is not remarkable.

SPLEEN - 200 grams

The spleen is medium red and shows no changes. The splenic vessels are not remarkable.

KIDNEYS - combined, 350 grams

The kidneys lie in the usual site. The capsules strip with ease, showing surfaces which are somewhat congested and show a few fine old scars. The cortices average 3/8 of an inch and the parenchyma 3/4 of an inch. The renal pelves, ureters and urinary bladder show no changes. The prostate is a cream-white and shows no changes. The seminal vesicles are not remarkable.

TESTES

Both testes lie in the scrotum. Both are within normal size. Neither epididymis is remarkable.

Skin, muscle and bone are kept in the usual way. Marrow from the lumbar vertebrae is a medium red without conspicuous changes.

ADRENALS

The adrenals have the usual appearance. Appropriate sections are taken. There is no enlargement of abdominal lymph nodes.

GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

The gastrointestinal tract is examined from the distal esophagus to the upper rectum. There are no specific changes in the esophagus, small intestine or colon.

PANCREAS

The pancreas is a cream-white. It shows no changes.

HEAD

The usual transbregmatic incision is made. The external defect and defect through the skull has been described previously. When the scalp is reflected, in addition to hemorrhage and the defects as described, there is found to be a series of complex fractures about the skull, including one roughly in the plane of the sagittal suture and near the sagittal suture, running from just anterior to the bregma to an area about 2½ inches above the superciliary ridge. This crosses another series of fractures in a coronal plane, running from the mastoid area on the right, near to the mastoid area on the left. On the right, in which there is greater damage, there are numbers of small pieces of skull which are detached from the balance of the tissue when the scalp was removed. There are then two major fragments and similar smaller fragments to the bone of the vertex of the calvarium. The brain, on removal, is seen to be badly damaged. A point of entrance of the pellet wound is seen in the right occipital area, immediately deep to the area of injury as described above. In addition to this there are multiple sites of hemorrhage in the brain. The brain is kept in toto for appropriate fixation and further description at a later date.

The pituitary lies in the usual site and has the usual appearance. The vessels at the base of the brain have the usual appearance. When the basilar dura is stripped, there is seen to be another series of fractures about the base of the skull. There is a roughly cross-shaped series of fractures involving the cribi-

form plate of the ethmoid bone; fractures through the orbital plate of the left. Furthermore, there are fractures along both petrous ridges on the anterior lips, almost as long as the petrous ridges, and another fracture, roughly diagonal, across the medial aspect of the greater wing of the sphenoid on the right. Therefore, both anterior and middle cranial fossa are involved in fractures. The posterior fossa show no changes.

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BRAIN

After appropriate fixation the brain is cut in the usual way. The subpial hemorrhages as described previously are confirmed. There is an irregular zone in the right parietal portion of the cerebrum that appears to be the point of entry for projectile. Cutting of the track from the right parietal area, as described shows an area of extensive damage into the brain with a declevity, one arm of which reaches to but does not reach the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, with multiple areas of hemorrhage in the track and around it. In addition there is a secondary groove passing over to the sagittal suture and other corresponding matching areas in the left parietal area of the cerebrum, opening onto an area on the superior aspect of the brain. From this site the pellet was recovered. Therefore the track of the pellet is followed from the right parietal area to the left parietal area, the left parietal zone being within only about 3/4 of an inch from the midline. The entire area of the track in the brain, including the right parietal portion of the cerebrum and the tissue RASTRAL ? and posterior to it, as well as the corresponding area on the left are retained. Thus the entire zone is kept in stock. The entire area of the pellet's passage is kept in stock. No other part of the brain, except the right and left parietal zones as described, show any significant changes. Multiple sections are taken from along the track of the pellet, as described, plus other uninvolved portions of the cerebrum in various sites, plus areas of the basal ganglia, medulla, cerebellum and pons.

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OZAUKEE COUNTY
COURT HOUSE — P. O. BOX 307
PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN 53074

JAMES M. LA POINTE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PHONE
PORT WASHINGTON 284-9411
METRO 377-6400

RETURN OF PROPERTY SEIZED PURSUANT TO SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED AUGUST 10, 1972 BY HONORABLE WARREN A. GRADY

1. 11 agent compensation statements from Bankers Life & Casualty
2. 4 monthly commission statements Modern Woodmen of America
3. Statement of account Economy Fire & Casualty Co. (2 sheets)
4. 5 commission statements Time Insurance Co.
5. 13 agent statements Heritage Mutual Ins. Co.
6. 204 Yellow General information and coverage cards
7. 1 State Bank of Fredonia Deposit record - covers period 2-14-72 to 8-4-72
8. 1 Blue cover loose leaf ledger book - covers A to Z
9. 1 black check stub register covering checks 101 through 400 2-14-72 to 8-8-72
10. 1 Red covered book call "Record"
11. 1 Red covered book called "Ledger"
12. 1 Bank statement State Bank of Fredonia & related checks for period 4-3-72 to 5-8-72
13. 1 Bank statement State Bank of Fredonia & related checks for period 5-8-72 to 6-9-72
14. 1 Bank Statement State Bank of Fredonia & related checks for period 7-1-72 to 8-1-72
15. 30 Manila folders containing misc. papers
16. 100 Heritage Mutual Auto Declations
17. 3 Homeowners Insurance policies - Heritage Mutual Insurance Co.
18. 1 Viking Insurance Binder
19. 1 Receipt Book 2/10/72 to 7/14/72
20. 1 Receipt Book 7/20/72 to 8/9/72
21. 31 Yellow general information and coverabe cards
22. 1 Insurance application of Betty Stallman - Heritage Mutual Ins. Co.

I hereby certify that the above is a complete inventory of the records removed from my office and I acknowledge return of same.
Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin this 18th day of August, 1972

Francis J. Deisler

Received